

Government exists in order to ensure the greatest happiness to the greatest number.

In every rank, or great or small, 'Tis industry supports us all.

—Gay.

# THE EVENING ADVOCATE

WEATHER FORECAST

Mod. S.W. winds; fair and moderately warm.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Vol. X., No. 111.

ST. JOHN'S, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1923.

PRICE: TWO CENTS.

## LEON TROTSKY ASSASSINATED IS REPORT

## ITALY WILL ANNEX FIUME WITHIN THE NEXT WEEK

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Sept. 1, Mon, Wed, Fri, 3ms



ENJOINING PEACE ON THE TURK

England, France, Greece and a few other countries have signed a peace treaty with the Turks at Lausanne, and promise is held out for a peace that will encompass all Europe. For a change, all the nations agreed. The group of delegates in the Grand Salon of the Lausanne Palace, where the signing of the Treaty took place.

### News of The Fisheries

Latest fishery news received by the Board of Trade from the various districts show but little improvement since last report.

Sub-Collector Jos. White says that from Colinet Island to Head of Salmonier only 800 qtls. have been landed to date. There was a good sign of fish last week but no bait is obtainable.

From Point Armour to Red Bay in the Straits the total landed is 800 quintals. Trapping is over, and the fishery is a failure. Last week when boats were able to get out they got from two to three quintals. The total landed at Channel and Port aux Basques is 1025 quintals, with 25 quintals for last week. Twelve boats are engaged and the prospects are not bright.

From Blanc Sablon to Greenly Island and Forteau 1000 quintals were landed last week and the catch in this section is 7,700 quintals.

Sub-Collector Butt reports prospects fair, boats getting from 2 to 6 quintals, daily, while one trap had 25 quintals, which is remarkable for this time of the year.

From Herring Neck to Cobb's Arm the catch to date is 1000 qtls., with 200 for last week. The outlook is a

little brighter, and sufficient squid is available.

### CHANGE ISLANDS TO HARE, BAY.

The catch to date is 5,300, which includes the catches landed by six schooners which arrived last week, amounting to 3,200 qtls. The weather has been stormy for boats to operate.

From Great Harbor, Fortune Bay to Coomb's Cove, Bay de Leau, the catch to date is 10,830 quintals with 300 qtls. landed last week. The prospects are good but squid scarce.

The boat Minnie B. which arrived at Lamaline last week with 110 qtls. of fish reports fish plentiful on the grounds, but bait scarce.

Captain Charlie Peckford, in the schooner Humber Deal, has arrived at Port Union with 1100 quintals of fish for discharge. Captain Peckford has had a very successful fishery this season, and is to be congratulated.

### Arrivals From Fishery

Schr. Tasso, Thomas Hill, master, has arrived at Wesleyville from Labrador with 700 qtls.

The Gull Pond, Chas. Blackwood, has arrived at Brookfield with 600 qtls.

The Schr. Progress, Peter Blackwood, with 700 qtls., has arrived at Wesleyville from Labrador.

### Trotsky Is Reported As Assassinated

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A Central news despatch from Berlin says it is reported from Moscow that Leon Trotsky, Russian Soviet Minister, has been assassinated. No details are given, and there is no confirmation of the report.

### Outbreaks In Tokio

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Typhoid and dysentery have broken out in Tokio, and there is a great need for medical supplies, say a despatch to The Daily Express, dated Sunday.

Distressing scenes are being witnessed daily as foreigners and Japanese continue the search of the ruins for relatives.

Many bodies are still lying in the streets.

### Italy Will Annex Fiume

### Jugo-Slavia Will Make No Protest

PARIS, Sept. 11.—It is understood from information gathered in reliable sources, that Premier Mussolini will proclaim the annexation of Fiume to Italy within a week.

The government of Jugo-Slavia is reported as being aware of Mussolini's intention, and is intending to make no serious protest, providing Porto Barro and Sussak, adjacent, are not directly affected.

### GENEVA, Sept. 11.—The Jugo-Slavia minister declared in a statement to-day, that his government had no intention of submitting to the League of Nations its differences with Italy over the Fiume question.

### News of Settlement Was Received Quietly

CORFU, Sept. 11.—News that both Greece and Italy had accepted the proposals made by the inter-allied council of ambassadors for settlement of the Greco-Italian dispute was received quietly here, and there was no demonstration.

There is a tendency among the Italian authorities to wonder how long the occupation will continue. Some hazard the opinion that evacuation will take place immediately and the forces will be out in fifteen days.

Others expect it will take a month or two for Italy to withdraw.

### Negotiations May Lead To Settlement

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Conversations that are taking place between Jacques de Margerie, French Ambassador to Germany, and Chancellor Stresemann in Berlin, are considered by the French government as leading toward a settlement of the reparations question, although it is stated that the Chancellor has not yet made a definite offer either respecting the cessation of resistance in the Ruhr or what could be proposed afterwards.

The conversations between M. de Margerie and Chancellor Stresemann will be continued, and any propositions received by France from Chancellor Stresemann will be communicated immediately to the British and other allied governments.

### Will Retain Harvesters as Settlers

WINNIPEG, Sept. 11.—An organized effort to retain in Canada as permanent settlers, eleven thousand British harvesters, brought to Canada, will be made at a widely represented conference to be held at Saskatoon on September 20th, under the auspices of the Canadian Colonization Association, it was announced last night.



### CANDLE EFFECTS

in electric light fixtures are very attractive in certain rooms, under certain conditions, and we have quite a display in this line. In fact, our line embraces a full range of ceiling, wall, table and floor fixtures suitable for any purpose.

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Angel Building

### Refugees Suicided In Japan

### Women and Children Left Helpless By Wayside.

OSAKA, Sept. 11.—An Eastern News despatch to The Osaka Asahi from Tokio, says that many of the hundreds of refugees gathered in Ueno Park in Tokio, have committed suicide as a result of hunger and exposure.

Most of the refugees are exhausted and only a few are able to walk, and these are fleeing to Nippori, where tens of thousands of other refugees are collected.

A large number of women and children are reported to be lying helpless near Nippori railway station, unable to continue the flight.

### 70,000 Dead Are Counted

### Toll of Disaster Mounts In Quake Centre.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The dead counted by the Japanese authorities up to September 7th, numbered forty-seven thousand in Tokio and twenty-three thousand in Yokohama, the foreign office in Tokio reported to-night to the Japanese Embassy.

The message said that one hundred and fifty foreigners died in the quake.

### Steamer Reaches Land on Fire

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Sept. 11.—Fire in the hold of the steamer American was still raging when that vessel arrived here to-night for refuge while on a voyage from Baltimore to Frisco.

A quarter of a million dollars damage had been done to the ship and cargo, and thirty firemen were overcome.

The s.s. Susu, Capt. Roberts, sailed on the Fogo mail service at 10 a.m. yesterday, taking the following passengers: W. Squires, H. Payne, D. A. Saunders, Capt. A. Kean, M. Elliott, G. F. Grimes, Misses Harvey and Dyke.

Mr. J. M. Curran of Gambo is in the city on a business trip and is registered at the Crosbie.

Mr. J. T. Lawton of Bell Island registered at the Crosbie this morning.

### Wheat Crop Movement Is Causing Anxiety

WINNIPEG, Sept. 11.—With the advent of a heavy crop movement from the prairies, and the refusal of the United States vessel owners to engage in the Canadian carrying trade under the new Lakes Freight Act, the terms of which require them to file tariffs, all the Canadian boats on the Great Lakes were ordered by telegraph to report at Port William or Port Arthur next week to engage in carrying the 1923 crop to the eastern terminals, it is reported here to-day.

The situation is causing considerable anxiety on the part of local ship pers, and an endeavour will be made to get the government to moderate the Act so that the United States vessels can handle about a million bushels will arrive daily at the head of the Lake's elevators.

### POLICE COURT

An ordinary drunk was discharged. A laborer who took several tins of tobacco from the broken cargo of a Red Cross boat was fined \$10.00. Judge Morris pointed out that in cases like the present the Company might prevent pilfering if they maintained a rigid inspection, at New York harbor and other ports. A responsible man should see that the cargo was intact when leaving the last port of call and was in like condition when bulk was broken in St. John's. The accused in the present case was represented by Mr. Higgins, K.C.

Forty-one big printing plants in Berlin do nothing but print money night and day, seven days in the week. In the first week in July the incredible amount of nearly three trillion marks was added to the paper currency. Nothing smaller than a thou-

### Canadian National Railways

Passengers and Shippers, remember, one of the shortest and best ways to travel and ship freight to Boston is via Halifax or North Sydney and Canadian National Railways.

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JAMES G. CRAWFORD,

Representative.

Feb. 2, 1924





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CHILLS  
CRAMPS**

APPLY IT FOR  
**SPRAINS  
CHILBLAINS  
SORE THROAT**

**A FEW DAYS OFF**  
(Montreal Gazette)

As though we had not enough other things to worry about, an English scientist has figured out that in 25,000,000 years the land portion of the world is due to subside and be overwhelmed by the ocean.

**PUZZLING**  
(London Morning Post)

The success of Dr. Bantling's "in-fallible" has shown the need for speedy mobilization in medical research and preparation. Fortunately, we were never better equipped with brilliant young surgeons who take a scientific and not merely artistic view of their profession.

**PEOPLE WONDER**  
(Boston Transcript)

Some 20,000,000 letters are misdirected yearly according to the postal authorities, and this may help to explain why so many legacies, hoped for never materialize.

**FOOLS CANNOT WAIT**  
(Toronto Globe)

There is wisdom in The Portland (Ore.) Telegram's remark that there are few matters in the world so urgent that they can't wait until the train gets past the crossing.

Do you want to tell the Fishermen what you have for sale? Well, then, put your ad in THE FISHERMEN'S PAPER.

## KINDRED OF THE DUST

By PETER B. KYNE

CHAPTER XXIII.

It seemed to him that in old Hector he noted deep signs of deep mental perturbation. Also, he told himself, he detected more shades than lights in Donald's usually pleasant features; so, knowing full well that which he knew and which neither The Laird nor Donald suspected him of knowing, to wit: that a declaration of love had been made between Nan Brent and the heir to the Tyee millions, Mr. Daney came to the conclusion, one evening, about a week after old Caleb's funeral, that something had to be done—and done quickly—to avert the scandal which impended. To his way of reasoning, however, it appeared that nothing along this line was possible of accomplishment while Nan Brent remained in Port Agnew; so Mr. Daney brought to play all of his considerable intelligence upon the problem of inducing her to leave.

Now, to render Port Agnew untenable for Nan, thus forcing her to retreat, was a task which Mr. Daney dismissed not only as unworthy of him, but also as impossible. As a director of the Bank of Port Agnew, he had little difficulty in ascertaining that Caleb Brent's savings account had been exhausted; also, he realized that the chartering of Caleb Brent's motor boat, Brutus, to tow

the garbage to sea and return, had merely been Donald's excuse to be kind to the Brents without hurting their gentle pride. To cancel the charter of the Brutus now would force Nan to leave Port Agnew in order to support herself, for Daney could see to it that no one in Port Agnew employed her, even had any one in Port Agnew dared to run such a risk. Also, the Tyee Lumber Company might bluff her out of the possession of the Sawdust Pile. However, Donald would have to be reckoned with in either case, and Mr. Daney was not anxious to have the weight of his young master's anger fall on his guilty head. He saw, therefore, that some indirect means must be employed.

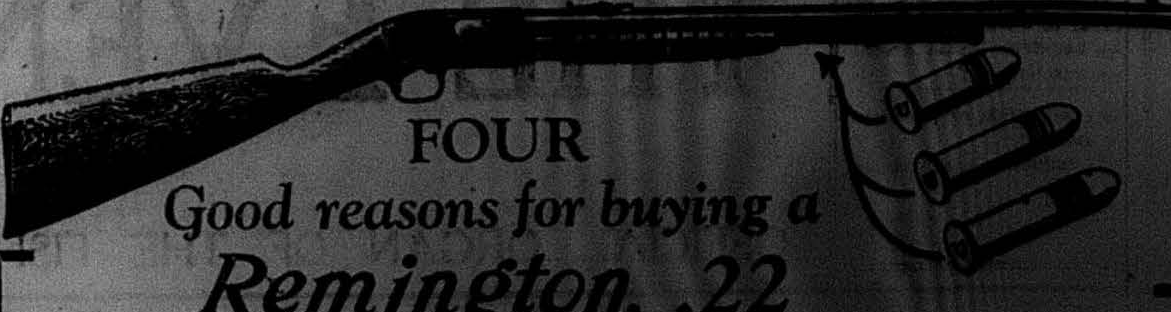
Now, Mr. Daney wisely held, in contradiction to any number of people not quite so hard-headed as he, that absence does not tend to make the heart grow fonder—particularly if sufficient hard work and work can be supplied to prevent either party to the separation thinking too long or too intensely of the absentee. With in a decent period following Nan's hoped-for departure from Port Agnew, Mr. Daney planned to impress upon The Laird the desirability of a trip to the Orient, while he, Daney, upon the orders of a nerve specialist, took a long sea voyage. Immediately the entire burden of seeing that the Tyee Lumber Company functioned smoothly and profitably would fall upon Donald's young and somewhat inexperienced shoulders. In the meantime, what with The Laird's money and the employment of a third party or parties, it would be no trick at all to induce Nan Brent to move so far from Port Agnew that Donald could not, in justice to his business interests, desert those interests in order to pay his court to her.

"Dog my cats!" Mr. Daney murmured, at the end of a long period of perplexity. "I have to force the girl out of Port Agnew, and I can never do so while that motor boat continues to pay her eighty dollars a month. She cannot exist on eighty dollars a month elsewhere, but she can manage very nicely on it here. And yet, even with that confounded charter cancelled, we're stuck with the girl. She cannot leave Port Agnew without sufficient funds to carry her thru for a while, and she'd die before she would accept the gift of a penny from anybody in Port Agnew, particularly the McKays. Even a loan from The Laird would be construed as a roundabout way of buying her off."

Mr. Daney pondered his problem until he was almost tempted to butt his poor head against the office wall, goat-fashion, in an attempt to stimulate some new ideas worth while. Nevertheless, one night he awakened from a sound sleep and found himself sitting up in bed, the possessor of a plan so flawless that, in sheer amazement, he announced aloud that he would be jiggered. Some cunning little emissary of the devil must have crept in through his ear while he slept and planted the brilliant idea in Mr. Daney's brain.

Eventually, Mr. Daney lay down again. But he could not go to sleep; so he turned on the electric bedside lamp and looked at his watch.

It was midnight no living creature, save possibly and adventurous or amorous cat, moved in Port Agnew. So he dressed and crept forth into the night. Ten minutes later, he was down at the municipal garbage-barge, moored at the bulkhead of piles along



## FOUR

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After the first shot, slide the fore-end back and then forward, which operation ejects the empty case and passes a cartridge into the chamber.

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Remington Arms and Ammunition are sold Wholesale and Retail by the Leading Hardware Firms in St. John's.

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### WHITE CANVAS FOOTWEAR.

Ladies' White Canvas Pumps, with buckle.  
Only ..... \$1.50

Ladies' White Canvas High Laced Boots.  
Only ..... \$1.50

Ladies' White Canvas Laced Low Shoes.  
Only ..... \$1.50

Ladies' Grey Kid One Strap Shoes. Only .. \$4.75

Girls' White Canvas Laced Boots. Only .. \$1.80

Child's White Canvas Laced Boots. Only .. \$1.10

### LEATHER FOOTWEAR.

Ladies' Boots. Only ..... \$1.50 the pair

Ladies' Low Shoes. Only ..... \$1.98 the pair

About 500 pairs in this lot.

Secure your size to-day.

### MEN'S BOOTS

Men's Dark Tan Laced Boots. Only ... \$4.50

Men's Black Fine Kid Boots for .. \$5.00 and \$5.50

Men's Heavy Work Boots. Only .. \$3.00 the pair

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THE HOME OF GOOD SHOES.

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July 21, 11

Sayre Legal Adviser To  
Siam



Francis B. Sayre, Harvard professor and son-in-law of former President Woodrow Wilson. Professor Sayre expects to leave the United States in October to accept an appointment as adviser in international law to the King of Siam. Definite terms of the appointment will not be known until an answer is received to a cablegram sent to Siam by Professor Sayre, in which he tentatively accepted.

Eventually, Mr. Daney lay down again. But he could not go to sleep; so he turned on the electric bedside lamp and looked at his watch.

It was midnight no living creature, save possibly and adventurous or amorous cat, moved in Port Agnew. So he dressed and crept forth into the night. Ten minutes later, he was down at the municipal garbage-barge, moored at the bulkhead of piles along

the bank of the Skookum.

He ventured to strike a match. The gunwale of the barge was slightly below the level of the bulkhead; so Mr. Daney realized that the tide had turned and was at the ebb—otherwise, the gunwale would have been on a level with the bulkheads. He stepped down on the barge, made his way aft to the Brutus, moored astern, and boarded the little vessel. He struck another match and looked in to the cabin to make certain that no member of the barge-crew slept there. Finding no one, he went into the engine room and opened the sea-cock. Then he lifted up a floor board and looked into the bilge. He saw that the water therein was rising, and murmured,

"Bully—by heck!"

He clambered hastily aboard the barge, cast off the mooring lines of the Brutus, and with a boat hook, gave her a shove which carried her out into the middle of the river. She went bobbing away gently on the ebb-tide, bound for the deep water, out in the Bight of Tyee where, when she settled, she would be hidden forever and not be a menace to navigation. Mr. Daney watched her until she disappeared in the dim starlight before returning to his home and so, like Mr. Popsy, to bed, where he had the first real sleep in weeks. He realized this in the morning and marvelled at it, for he had always regarded himself as a man of tender conscience and absolutely incapable of committing a maritime crime. Nevertheless, he whistled and wore a red carnation in his lapel as he departed for the mill office.

CHAPTER XXIV.

FOLLOWING THE interview with his father, subsequent to Caleb Brent's funeral, Donald McKay realized full well that his love affair, hitherto indefinite as to outcome, had crystallized into a definite issue. For him, there could be no evasion or equivocation; he had to choose, promptly and for all time, between his family and Nan Brent—between respectability, honor, wealth, and approbation on one hand, and pity, contempt, censure, and poverty on the other. Confronting this impasse, he was too racked with torture to face his people that night, and run the gauntlet of his mother's sad, reproachful glances, his father's silence, so eloquent of mental distress, and the studied scorn, amazement, and contempt in the very attitudes of his

selfish and convention-bound sisters. So he ate his dinner at the hotel in Port Agnew, and after dinner, his bruised heart took command of his feet and marched him to the Sawdust Pile.

The nurse he had sent down from the Tyee Lumber Company's hospital to keep Nan company until after the funeral had returned to the hospital, and Nan, with her boy asleep in her lap, was seated in a low rocker before the driftwood fire when Donald entered unannounced save for his old-time triple-tap at the door. At first glance it was evident to him

To Speak At Convention Of  
Women Lawyers'  
Association



Helen P. McCormick, of Brooklyn, N. Y., former Assistant District Attorney of Brooklyn, is to speak on "Legal Education" at the annual convention of the Women Lawyers' Association in Minneapolis, August 28.

that the brave reserve which Nan had maintained at the funeral had given way to abundant tears when she found herself alone at home, screened from the gaze of the curious.

He knelt and took both outcasts in his great strong arms, and for a long time held them in a silence more eloquent than words.

"Well, my dear," she said presently, "aren't you going to tell me all about it?"

"That was the woman of it. She knew."

"I'm terribly unhappy," he replied. "Dad and I had a definite show-down after the funeral. His order—not request—is that I shall not call here again."

"Your father is thinking with his head; so he thinks clearly. You, poor dear, are thinking with your heart; controlling your head. Of course, you'll obey your father. You cannot consider doing anything else."

"I'm not going to give you up," he asserted doggedly.

"Yes; you are going to give me up, dear heart," she replied evenly. "Because I'm going to give you up, and you're much too fine to make it hard for me to do that."

"I'll not risk your contempt for my weakness. It would be a weakness—a contemptible trick—if I should desert you now."

"Your family has a great claim on you, Donald. You were born to a certain destiny—to be a leader of men, to develop your little world, and to make of it a happier place for men and women to dwell in. So, dear love, you're just going to buck up and take up your big life-task and perform it like the gentleman you are."

"But what is to become of you?" he demanded, in desperation.

"I do not know. It is a problem I am not going to consider very seriously for at least a month. Of course I shall leave Port Agnew, but before I do, I shall have to make some clothes for baby and myself."

"I told father I would give him a definite answer to-night. You have not the right to make him suffer so," she pleaded.

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The Best and Cheapest, just landed,  
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1800 tons due Tuesday.  
While discharging ..... \$14.50

### Anthracite:

2000 tons Welsh due by Steamer about  
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Beck's Cove



SETS NEW WORLD'S  
RECORD

Fifteen-year-old Virginia Whitenack, of the Women's Swimming Association of New York, just after she won the 880-yard swim in the Metropolitan A. A. U. Senior Swimming Championship Meet. Miss Whitenack covered the course in 13:30 flat, wiping out the registered international standard of 14:31 2-4.



# LABOR THE COMING POWER IN ENGLAND

## The Story of the Amazing Rise of the Workers' Movement in the British Isles

Article 2

### BRILLIANT PERSONALITIES.

By J. R. SMALLWOOD.

Definitely, there is not in the world a political organization that has attracted to it so many personalities of such color and brilliance as has the British Labor party.

Some of the greatest minds in Great Britain today are Labor members in Parliament, or have been candidates for such membership, or are staunch supporters of the party and movement.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing of all about this feature of the Labor party is the number of intellectuals it has won to its cause. The organizers of the party planned well. They built so that when the time came they should be in the position to assume the reins of government. They sought to foresee everything and be prepared. The endeavor to prevent the party from retrograding into a party of bare-armed labor alone. While the mass membership of the party is and must necessarily remain bare-armed labor, the party must be given color and tone and flash by including every class of life and thought.

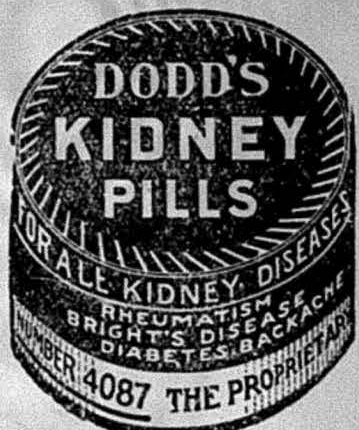
The British Labor party is therefore a perfect cross-section of English society today. There is no class of British society unrepresented in its ranks. From bare-armed labor up to royalty—or, at any rate, semi-royalty—society is represented in its membership.

Workers of brawn and brain are there. Miners, railway men, longshoremen, industrial and

factory workers, engineers, clerks, all unclassified workers by hand; writers, authors, journalists, dramatists, poets, artists, publicists; professors, teachers, lecturers; soldiers, economists, sociologists; philosophers, clergymen, doctors and lawyers; men and women, commoner and noble; workers of hand and brain, all are in the British labor party by representation.

### Writers and Publicists.

Take writers, for instance. George Bernard Shaw, probably the world's greatest living playwright, is a member and warm supporter by word and pen. H. G. Wells, the world-famed novelist and sociological writer, is a member and has been a candidate for



the party. John Galsworthy, one of the five or six greatest living novelists, is a member. Edward Carpenter is one. Brougham Villiers is one. So is J. C. Squire, famous critic and poet, and editor of London Mercury. J. C. Welsh, "the miners poet," is a Labor member in the Commons.

When you come to journalists and publicists you meet with a distinguished gathering of famous men. There is G. Lowes Dickinson; H. W. Massingham, for years editor of The Nation, and famous as one of England's leading liberalists; H. N. Brailsford, now editor of The New Leader; R. W. Postgate; M. Phillips Price, famous correspondent; Graham Wallace, professor of Political Science in the University of London, and a famous sociological writer, G. H. D. Cole, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and author of many books; Henry M. Nevins; G. Roden Buxton, traveller and writer and ex-Cambridge man, whose grandfather was one of the famous emancipators of the slaves; Noel Buxton, equally known writer; R. H. Tawney, sociological writer and author of "The Acquisitive Society"; Charles Trevelyan, nephew of Lord Macaulay and formerly Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, which notable position he resigned in disgust over secret diplomacy; Arthur Ponsonby, who, born in

the Court of Queen Victoria and that monarch's Page of Honor, later became private secretary to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, then Prime Minister of Great Britain, but resigned from the Liberal party to join the Labor party, to the great disgust of his family, one of whom, Sir Frederick Ponsonby, is to-day private secretary to King George; E. D. Morel, famous in England as anti-militarist and opponent of secret diplomacy, the world-famous as the author of the sensational expose of Belgian atrocities in the Congo some years ago; Mr. Morel defeated Winston Churchill in Dundee in the last General Election, a striking vindication for him, who had been imprisoned during the war by that same Churchill; Prof. Raymond Beazley, D. Litt., F.R.G.S.; Philip Snowden, one of the greatest orators in England, author of many books on Socialism and one of the principal leaders of the party; A. G. Gardiner, for years editor of the London Daily News, the famous paper founded by Charles Dickens—Mr. Gardiner recently joined the party; F. W. Pethick Lawrence; J. Ramsay MacDonald, author, lecturer and the greatest debater in the House of Commons; and Norman Angell, author of the famous "The Great Illusion," and "The Fruits of Victory."

### Economists.

Take economists: John A. Hobson, one of the greatest economists in the world and author of "The Industrial System," is a Labor supporter; Sir Leo Chiozza Money, one of the most famous of England's economists and statisticians is a Laborite. Sidney Webb, probably the greatest intellectual connected with the labor movement and probably the greatest economist and sociologist in the world is chairman of the Independent Labor party, the Socialist wing of the B. L. P. His famous wife Beatrice Webb, co-author with him of several books, is a Laborite.

Among the philosophers we have the Honorable Bertrand Russell, grandson of Lord John Russell, twice Prime Minister of Great Britain. Many think Mr. Russell the greatest living philosopher.

### Soldiers and Clergymen!

There is a surprising representation of soldiers in the Labor party, either inside the Commons or out. Goodness knows how many ordinary captains and lieutenants there are—I can give a

### CASTORIA

For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

### Proposes Soldier Settlement Of Alaska



Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, national president of the American Legion Auxiliary, believes that Alaska is the logical site for any future land settlement on the part of veterans of the world war. Dr. Barrett will sail soon for Alaska, to investigate the possibilities there for ex-soldier colonization and to visit the Auxiliary units of eight Alaskan cities.

list of the outstanding ones. There is Col. Josiah C. Wedgewood, D.S.O., D.L., vice-chairman of the I. L. P. Col. Wedgewood, who is a member of the famous pottery family of that name, was for years a Liberal in the Commons, but joined the Labor party. He had a distinguished career in the war, and saw enough of warfare at first hand to become an anti-militarist. I met Wedgewood when he was in New York last winter on a lecture tour. There is also Brig-General C. B. Thompson, D.S.O. There is Col. D. Watts Morgan, C.B.E., D.S.C. Then there is Col. Lynch, also in the Commons. Others are: Col. J.



Ward, Capt. R. Jones, Major E. N. Bennett, Capt. E. Gill, Capt. C. W. Kendall, Major A. E. Trestail, Major D. W. Morgan, D.S.O., and Captains James O'Grady, L. H. Guest, D. D. Sheehan, A. Amith, etc.

Or, to take the opposite case: clergymen. There is a large representation of clergymen from all parties. Among those elected or otherwise are: Rev. H. Dunnico, Rev. D. Fraser, Rev. W. E. Moll, Rev. T. R. Williams, Rev. J. A. Shaw, Rev. Campbell Stephen, Rev. S. Morgan, Rev. H. Morgan, Rev. H. Chalmers, Rev. G. S. Woods.

### Titled and All

Sir Sydney Oliver and the Countess of Berwick are two of the titled people associated with

the party. Sir Sydney Oliver, who was Governor of Jamaica, is a Socialist of long standing, having been a member of the famous Fabian Society for years. Lady Berwick, who also has been a Socialist for years (she is really the heroine of Bernard Shaw's novel, "The Socialist Countess" is of the old Berwick family. Recently she turned over to the Labor party for week-end meetings, etc., her famous country home. This home has been in the possession of her family for over 300 years, and it and its gardens were a favorite rendezvous of the late King Edward. Now labor leaders spend week ends there.

Dr. A. Salter, Dr. G. B. Clark, Dr. P. MacDonald, Dr. J. H. Williams and Dr. Ambrose are some of the more prominent medical men in the party. Dr. Salter has high academic qualifications as a medical man.

Patrick Hastings, K.C., and G. G. Hemmerde, K.C., are two of the more notable legal men in the party. Hastings, who now sits on the front bench of the House of Commons, was counsel for the London Morning Post in its recent sensational court case with Lord Russell, who made such serious charges against Winston Churchill, Arthur Balfour, etc. Mr. Hastings will be England's Attorney General in the Labor government. Mr. Hemmerde is a well-known athlete and playwright, being author of several plays.

### Many Lecturers and Professors.

Of lecturers, university and college professors and teachers there is a high percentage in the Labor movement. Many have come out openly as Laborites, while there are hundreds in fashionable universities and colleges who, while they are Socialists and Laborites, dare not admit it so openly. Be assured, however, that they are not neglecting their opportunity to make Labor converts! Here are some of the more prominent ones:

Prof. H. B. Lees-Smith, M.P., M.A., who was co-founder of Ruskin College, Oxford; C. R. Attlee, M.P., M.A., a barrister and university lecturer; Prof. R. Richards, M.P., who was professor of chemistry at Harvard University, U.S.A., the president of many scientific societies, a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and author of over 400 papers on chemical and physical subjects; H. Sanderson Furniss, M.A.; E. Cannan, M.A., LL.D.; A. E. Zimmermann, M.A.; M. Phillips, D.Sc.; A. C. Pigion (Econ.); Morgan Jones, Arthur Greenwood, former lecturer in economics in the University of Leeds; J. Primrose Hay, M.A.,

### Composer's Son May Visit United States



It has been reported that Siegfried Wagner, son of the famous Richard Wagner, is now in Berlin ready to sign a contract to conduct operas on an American tour embracing more than a score of cities. Wagner would conduct local orchestras in his father's compositions and it is hoped that he would induce opera companies and orchestras to pay royalties on Richard Wagner's works, which would help his widow, who is nearly ninety years old. The proceeds would also cover and make possible the festivals of Bayreuth, which have been suspended for lack of funds.

# 98 OUT OF EVERY 100 WOMEN

## An Absolutely Reliable Statement Important to Every Woman

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For some time a circular has been enclosed with each bottle of our medicine bearing this question: "Have you received benefit from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?"

Replies, to date, have been received from over 50,000 women answering that question.

98 per cent of which say YES. That means that 98 out of every 100 women who take the medicine for the ailments for which it is recommended are benefited by it.

This is a most remarkable record of efficiency. We doubt if any other medicine in the world equals it.

Think of it—only two women out of 100 received no benefit—98 successes out of a possible 100.

Did you ever hear anything like it? We must admit that we, ourselves, are astonished.

Such evidence should induce every woman suffering from any ailment peculiar to her sex to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and see if she can't be one of the 98. The Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Cobourg, Ontario.

Of course we know that our medicine does benefit the large majority of women who take it. But this is the most astonishing.

It only goes to prove, however, that a medicine cannot be said to be a failure unless it fails to benefit a large majority of those who take it. It is a medicine that is made by the most scientific and skillful methods, and is a combination of natural and artificial ingredients, and is a most reliable and powerful medicine.

You see, we have been making this medicine for over 40 years, and it has been a success story all the time. It is a medicine that is made by the most scientific and skillful methods, and is a combination of natural and artificial ingredients, and is a most reliable and powerful medicine.

Its reliability and wonderful efficiency has gained for it a sale in almost every country in the world—leading all others.

B.Sc., lecturer in mathematics; J. Maxton, M.A.; C. Stephen, M.A., B.D., B.C.; William Graham, M.A., LL.D.; and Robert Nichol, M.A., Privy Councillors.

Among the men who are Privy Councillors are: Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, former Food Controller of Great Britain; Rt. Hon. W. Adamson; Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman; Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson; Rt. Hon. John Hodge.

The outstanding leaders are "Bob" Smillie, Jack Jones, Harry Gosling, Arthur Henderson, J. R. Clynes, Will Thorne, etc.

The leaders of the British Labor party are: MacDonald, Webb, Snowden, Clynes, Henderson, Ben Spoor, Ben Turner, T. W. Jowett, C. G. Ammon, Gosling, Smillie, Thomas, Thorne, Ponsonby, Morel, Maxton.

Among the Liberals who have quit the Liberal party to join one what more meets their ideal of democracy and social justice and progress are: H. N. Brailsford, Graham Wallace, Hobson, the Buxtons, Arthur Greenwood, Trevelyan, Wedgewood, Ponsonby, Lees-Smith, Arch G. Gardner, and Hamilton Fyfe, for years editor of Lord Northcliffe's "Daily Mail," and now editor of labor's "Daily Herald." Mr. Fyfe is a brilliant

novelist.

The past, too, has given the movement its great men and noble souls: John Ruskin, William Morris, Burne-Jones, Robert Owen, Rev. Charles Kingsley, Rev. F. D. Maurice, H. M. Hyndman, John Stuart Mill, Thomas Carlyle and, above all, J. Kier Hardie, founder of the party.

Is it any wonder that with such background the British Labor party is the most brilliant and most wisely-manoeuvred party in Great Britain?

### (Third Article To-morrow)

### Pain

We are not to seek pain; but when it is sent to us we are not to fret and grumble at it, but try to go cheerfully along, as though we did not feel it. It is for our good, our purification; for nothing is so purifying as pain if it be rightly borne.

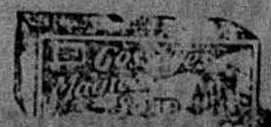
—H. W. Beecher.

A special committee of the Institute of Economics, appointed to investigate the actual financial situation in Germany, has reported that property amounting to almost five billion dollars has already passed from Germany to the Allies, and that the Germans are not in a position to make substantial payments unless the restrictions on trade are so modified that the Germans can earn through foreign commerce the kind of money that the Allies will accept.

Why waste your beauty in the wash-tub? Let MAGICAL do the work.



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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12th, 1923

## THE P. M. D. FUND

The Advocate must join with the Daily News in commending the Earle Spicer Recital on Thursday night, to the patronage of the general public. Of the excellence of the programme, assisted as it is by several of our highest local talent, there can be little doubt; and regarding the cause for which the concert is so kindly given, there is none more highly deserving of public sympathy and support.

Sympathy without practical assistance, however, avail nothing to the widows and orphans of those fishermen and sailors who, whilst engaged in the country's business, lost their lives at sea. What is needed is funds for the Permanent Marine Disaster Fund that will bring help to the practically helpless, and cause a ray of sunshine where darkness is apt to linger.

Were the public not quite so sure of the excellence of the concert itself, their own enjoyment there, certainly no appeal could be greater than that which comes from the hundreds of Terra Nova's poor, whose breadwinners have found watery graves around our shores.

Then, let all help the widows and the orphans!

## THE C.H.E. EXAMS

The results of the Council of Higher Education Examinations which are now coming in are, to say the least of them, disappointing. It is inevitable that there must be disappointment for many, no matter how satisfactory the returns may be in the aggregate, but this year's percentage of "failures" is such as to suggest the idea that all is not as it should be with these examinations.

Complaints have been numerous from teachers and pupils in the past few years on the score of the unsatisfactoriness of the papers, the failure to suit questions to the scope of the different grades and the general inadequacy of the system employed to meet the practical demands of the time.

The conclusion must be accepted that the C. H. E. Examinations as at present carried out are not suited to our schools at all. Examinations are both necessary and valuable, but their value lies in the practicalness of the knowledge whose attainment they encourage. The C. H. E. Exams as we have them to-day foster and encourage a process of useless and harmful cramming and do little else. For one thing, the subjects are in the main altogether outside the scope of a practical business training, and where they are within that scope the apparent ignorance of those who set the papers of conditions that should have great weight with them, render such papers inadequate to practical needs.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the boy or girl who has a good, sound knowledge of the most essential subjects often finds his or her name on the "failure" list when the results of the exams come in, while those with the most superficial knowledge of the here-to-day-and-gone-to-morrow kind may be high on the honors list. It is notorious that many who have made brilliant showings in the C.H.E. Examinations have proved to be without the most elementary knowledge of the simplest every-day subjects when it came to taking their places in their chosen sphere of activity.

Under these circumstances, the real results of the C. H. E. Exams are bound to be disappointing while they are prepared for and conducted as they are at present, no matter how high or how low may be the percentage of passes.

ADVERTISE IN THE "ADVOCATE."

## The British Empire Exhibition

£10,000,000 To Be Expended  
Grounds to Cover 216 Acres

(Continued)

### The Empire Family Party.

Appealing thus to all those in the world who are curious of life (and to be curious of life is the proof of an alert mind), the Exhibition will have a special appeal to the members of the great family of the British Empire. It will be their "Family Party." Its first purpose will be to display "the means whereby we live"—the industries of the Empire. The trades, the manufacturers, the farmers and the workers of the Empire will show the best examples of their handiwork, and set up the machines by which they do their work. This will make the Exhibition a complete encyclopaedia of modern industry with working illustrations.

On its ground—the greatest that has ever been laid out for the purpose in the history of the world—there will be assembled practical examples and working models of every Empire industry. It will be possible for the student of any of the hundred and one activities of modern civilization to find within a ring fence complete means of comparative study. The methods of five continents, and of all the races of man, will be shown side by side.

In these days of intricate processes such practical illustrations are necessary. We sympathize with the motive guiding one of the greatest humorists and satirists of literature when he whipped with his scorn the Squeers School of Education. "Spell windows." "W-i-n-d-o-w-s." "Yes, go now and clean them." Yet we have to recognize that there can be no easy education in material matters without practical examples. The teacher can only explain an intricate machine with a working model.

In the world of science, of supreme interest will be the exhibits illustrating the successful grappling with the problem of Health in the Tropics. The British Empire is showing in many quarters of the world that it is possible for the white races to live healthily in tropical climates. It gives the material for a comparative study of Tropical Health work in Asia, Africa, America and Australasia.

### Friendly Emulation

What promises to be the chief factor in making the British Empire Exhibition a complete success in all respects is the spirit of friendly emula-

tion which has sprung up in the Dominions and Colonies of the Empire. In every corner of the vast Empire there is a conviction that it is necessary, as a matter of national pride and of loyalty to the King, to make a brave show before the world at Wembley Park in 1924. Each member of the Empire Family is striving in a sporting spirit to outstrip the others, to make its display more brilliant, a better proof of successful organization and of cleverly applied energy. The various Dominions are keeping secret some of the details of their exhibits. They are confident that they have thought out for themselves entirely original ideas, and are anxious that their friends and rivals should not know of these in advance so as to be able to imitate them. Even the Mother Country has joined in this spirit of friendly emulation with the spirit and energy of her perpetual youth. Not content with the great exhibits of her organizations of manufacturers and traders, she will enter the lists with a special national display, the message of which will be to emphasise the unity of the Empire.

### The Human Side

But it will not be only a trade and industry show. The human side will not be neglected in the British Empire Exhibition, and will be perhaps its chief interest to those citizens of the world whose curiosity is for the sentimental, the romantic, rather than the practical things of life. The British Empire is guardian and protector to many peoples whose civilization is different from our own, or looked at in the light of our Western ideas, is backward. The Exhibition will bring on its great stage for the study of Europe, of America and of the world generally, the real life of those peoples: the Arcadian communities of the Pacific; the dreamers of the mystic East, where contemplative thought rather than action has been the ideal of man; and will contrast them with the bustling and energetic enterprise of the young white nations which have had their origin in the British Islands, and which under new circumstances of a dual environment are striving to work out in the old British way the old problems of man's destiny.

(To be continued)

## Premier Warren Tells Rotarians Of the Labrador Boundary Dispute

At the Rotary Luncheon held at Wood's Restaurant yesterday, Rotarian Reg Harvey presided, and introduced the Prime Minister, Hon. W.R. Warren, K.C., who gave a very lucid and interesting explanation of the Labrador Boundary Question.

The Labrador Boundary Question goes back to 1763, to the Treaty of Paris, when the British Government took over practically all the North American Continent, and divided it up into a certain number of Provinces—Canada being included. Newfoundland was made a separate entity and the Labrador Coast from River St. John to Hudson's Straits was put under Newfoundland. At the beginning Newfoundland had jurisdiction over the Labrador Coast, as it was then known. In 1774 it was given to Quebec, but in 1809 it was given back to Newfoundland, and the Proclamation making this decision is as follows:—"All that coast of Labrador from River St. John to Cape Chidley shall be a part of Newfoundland." In 1825 the Western Boundary was moved from River St. John to Blanc Sablon and defined as a line running due north from Blanc Sablon to the 52nd parallel. Newfoundland claims from the 52 parallel and thence along west via the watershed to Cape Chidley. This territory has an area of about 180,000 square miles, or larger than Germany, Hungary and Austria. The Canadian claim is that the coast is really all that belongs to Newfoundland, and that the inland territory does not come under our jurisdiction. The interpretation of the word "coast" is however, a difficult

matter. It was decided then between the two countries that the question be left in the hands of the Privy Council. Newfoundland has had jurisdiction over Labrador territory, collecting Customs Duties, granting Timber Licenses, holding Courts, etc., since the 16th century. In 1903, however, a gentleman by the name of Dickie erected a Lumber Mill at the mouth of the Hamilton Inlet under license from Newfoundland, and later the Quebec Government attempted to collect duties on supplies which he had brought there, claiming that this was a part of the Province of Quebec. Mr. Dickie, having obtained his license and paid his duties to the Newfoundland Government naturally referred the matter to them, and Sir Robert Bond, then Prime Minister, took the matter up with the Canadian Government. It was realized, however, that the settling of this case would not decide the question at issue as other mills might be erected elsewhere, and similar disputes crop up in years to come. Accordingly the initial steps were taken to have a decision made regarding the Labrador Boundary Question and it was decided to appeal to the Privy Council and so the real issue commenced in 1903 and continued again in 1906, and on the advice of the late Mr. Martin Furlong, K.C., Newfoundland refused to accede to any arbitration on the matter as it would appear that Canada being larger and more influential Newfoundland might suffer by undue concessions. In 1918 this question was again taken up by Mr. A. B. Morlin, K.C., who was then Attorney


General. The preparation of the case for both sides entailed considerable labor and much money. The Canadian map collection alone referring to this matter cost in the vicinity of \$40,000. Research work into the archives and records has cost in the vicinity of \$50,000, and necessitated the services of ten men for the space of four years. The Prime Minister had met in London Mr. Smith, formerly Postmaster General, who was then engaged on the Labrador Boundary work. The Dominion of Canada last year sent down two steamers to the Labrador coast for the purpose of collecting data in connection with this question and considerable time was spent in obtaining evidence from the old Indians and Iiviers. Considerable research work was also being done in England, Scotland and the United States and private collections as well as public libraries have revealed valuable information on this question. The Prime Minister pointed out the important work which has been done by Sir P. T. McGrath in connection with this Boundary Question. He has the data regarding this issue at his finger tips. Some of the best legal authorities such as Messrs. Chas Russell and Co., Sir Chas. Doherty and Aynsworth are advocating the Canadian viewpoint and Sir John Simon, Barrington Ward, K.C., Mr. Monckton Sir Thomas Berridge and the Prime Minister are looking after the Newfoundland interests. The statement of claim for both parties is now complete and will be presented about the end of the present year. About March 31, 1924 the replies of Canadian and Newfoundland Governments will necessarily have to be made to the initial statements of either party. However present indications are sufficiently encouraging to state with a certain amount of confidence that this Labrador Boundary Question will be finalized about June next year. The Prime Minister also mentioned that he had interviewed the Canadian authorities on many occasions to endeavour to have this matter straightened out without going to the Privy Council. The Canadian interest realises the advantages of having a constant line such as that which the Labrador coast affords, for the Province of Quebec, and naturally they will make as firm a stand as possible. He, the Prime Minister, had made several overtures to the Canadian authorities all of which have been made in the best interests of Newfoundland, but his final suggestion to them, that of giving Labrador for an amount sufficient to pay our National Debt was more or less a slight shock to them. He also pointed out that the amount of money spent by the Newfoundland Government on Labrador in the way of Relief Works, Customs, Magistrate, etc., was not commensurate with the returns obtained.

The Prime Minister will be leaving

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## Ireland Accepts The Treaty

The Government of the Irish Free State appears to have had its reasons for taking the elections more seriously than they were regarded in general from the outside. President Cosgrave's followers did not by any means sweep the country, though they gained a plurality in the Dail Eireann. The election by the Republicans of forty-four members against the Government's sixty-six is a proof of the tenacity of Irish political opinions.

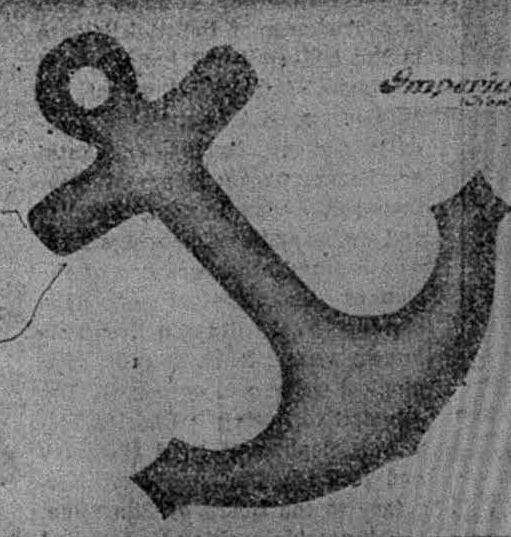
If the sixteen Independents, the fifteen representatives of the Farmers' Party, and the fifteen Labor members, were to combine with the Republicans the Government would be overthrown and the treaty in danger. But the adherents of the treaty are in a clear majority, and any member who desires to uphold the treaty must uphold the Administration.

Since this is the case, it should now be possible for the Free State authorities to liberate the thousands of political prisoners who are still in durance. No rebel leader is likely to come forward with a program of revolution and capture the country immediately after it has voted by a 75 per-cent. majority of the voters in favor of the compact with England.

On the other hand, the presence of rebels in jail will be a constant source of danger and a focal point for radical indignation until they are at liberty.—New York World.

## Guards Sports To-day

After a couple of postponements, due to inclement weather, the Guards Sports are scheduled for this afternoon at St. George's Field and should attract a large attendance. One of the features of the Sports will be a three-mile race, for which a large number of entries have been received, including Jack Kavanagh, an ex-distance champion, who is staging a comeback. The other items on the well arranged programme should prove interesting, and as this is the last Sports meet for the season there should be a record attendance.



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## GERMANY VERY POOR CUSTOMER OF OLD COUNTRY

(By Sir Sidney Low)

We hear a good deal just now about the possible "collapse" of Germany. Nervous politicians and financiers in this country hint at it apprehensively. In Germany itself the newspapers, now mostly under the ownership of the great Markocracy, talk about it with cheerful candour. If they say, the French and other Allies go on squeezing us for reparations we shall just throw up the sponge. We will relapse into political and social confusion, pay nothing, and produce nothing, and turn Central Europe into pauperised and famine-stricken chaos.

It sounds formidable, and has apparently frightened some influential persons in Britain, especially if they happened to be interested in German trade and banking. But I do not quite see why it should make me rest of us shake in our shoes.

I cannot help remembering that we were favored with similar threats when the Versailles Treaty was being framed. We mustn't press Germany too hard, it was said, or Germany will have a revolution à la Russe. The Germans took up the tune with rioting, disorder, perhaps a sort of

a fine zest. "Treat us gently and kindly," they exclaimed, "or we will go Bolshevik."

The French laughed. "Let them go Bolshevik, if they please, but they won't." And, of course, they did not. Even to spite the Allies they were not going to turn their prosperous country into a devil-ridden wilderness like Red Russia. The genuine revolutionary Communists, who worked for that result, were firmly suppressed. The majority of Germans are too sensible and practical to imitate the Hindu debtor who commits suicide by slow starvation on his creditor's doorstep.

### A Stage-Managed "Collapse."

So I do not think the Germans will engineer a genuine industrial collapse, though it may suit them to stage-manage a dramatic representation of one. It is quite likely that they may be in for serious political trouble. The Government has no real weight of public opinion behind it, and there may come a fierce struggle for power between the financial and agricultural monopolists and the Socialist trade unions. There may be rioting, disorder, perhaps a sort of

civil war in some districts. But there will be no general stoppage of trade and production, which is, I suppose, what is meant by economic collapse.

If that happened, it might, or might not, be embarrassing to the rest of Europe and the outside world; but to the Germans themselves it would mean impoverishment, ruin, appalling suffering. It is not a prospect that can tempt them.

At present Germany is, on the whole a comfortable country. There is much distress among the professional classes and the small investors, but the financiers and manufacturers have made fortunes, the landowners and farmers are doing extremely well, and the working classes are better off than they were before the war. There is abundant capital available for vast enterprises, labor is fully employed, and a merely nominal tax is levied on beer, tobacco, and the other common luxuries.

Despite the confusion caused by the monstrous currency juggle, people seem to be enjoying themselves and taking life quite easily and pleasantly. The holidays are in full swing, and all the pleasure resorts, hotels, restaurants, and similar places are crowded and doing a thriving business. There is no "slump" in the German amusement market, even in the occupied districts. One can hardly suppose that the Germans will be willing to exchange these satisfactory conditions for the misery which a real collapse would inflict upon them.

If, however, the collapse did come, either by voluntary effort or from other causes, I do not see that we need be excessively alarmed over it. As a commercial and manufacturing nation we do not want to see any market closed; we would like to have them all open, eager to take our wares and able to pay for them. Germany was a fairly good customer in the past, and we are anxious to go on trading with her on terms of mutual profit. But if she put up the shutters we should not go into bankruptcy. We should contrive to get along pretty well without her cooperation.

### Germany is a Poor Customer

There are people, some of them in high places, who talk as if trade with Germany were the mainspring of our commercial machinery, the dominating factor in our international business. Get Germany staple and prosperous, they suggest, and we shall have no more unemployment.

It is a curious delusion, as inexplicable as that other myth about Russia. The total of our exports would show only a relatively insignificant decrease if we never sent another ton of goods to Germany. In 1920, our general exports were worth in round figures 1,550 million pounds. To this sum our sales to Germany contributed £51,000,000—one-thirtieth of the total!

Is that fraction so overwhelmingly important? We sold 183 millions to India, 175 millions to France, 131 millions to the United States, 63 millions each to Belgium and Australia, and 48 millions to Canada. Even in pre-war days, in 1913, our exports to Germany were only worth about £90,000,000—say, 25s. per annum for every member of our population. The loss of that sum annually would not plunge us all into ruin, nor if it were doubled would it flood us with renewed prosperity or set all our unemployed at work again.

If Germany should unhappily think



proper to "collapse" we should lose our seventh best customer. But then we should also lose our most dangerous competitor. Germany, with the money she has not paid for reparations, has developed her industrial plant and improved her communications, while our own have remained stationary. She has conserved her capital resources while ours have been drained away to pay the interest on our debts and comply with the demands of the tax-collector.

The German manufacturers and shippers, lightly taxed and equipped to the highest standard of modern efficiency, are invading all the markets of the world, and can dump their commodities in them at prices we cannot challenge. Presently we shall have to fight for our economic life almost everywhere. A collapse which checked or postponed this bitter struggle would not leave us quite inconceivable.

I think the Germans understand this far too well to indulge in any really effective collapsing. If they did we should have our compensations and could watch the process without undue anxiety.



## RUSSIA IS AT LAST ON THE UP-GRADE

"Russia is well on the up-grade now," said Mr. W. P. Coates, secretary of the National "Hands Off Russia" Committee, to the Daily Herald recently, dealing with his recent journey through that country.

"The conditions of the railways are 100 per cent. better than anticipated and 500 per cent. better than depicted in the capitalist Press of Western Europe," continued Mr. Coates. "Through carriages, accompanied by a restaurant-car, run regularly between Petrograd and Batum."

"The sleeping saloons are perfectly clean and the bed linen quite as white as the bed linen to be found in any sleeping car in Great Britain. In the restaurant-car one can get as good meals as in any restaurant car in England, Germany or France."

Mr. Coates, who made a point of questioning everyone he met, was told on every hand that the condition of the railways was improving week by week.

### Industry Recovers

Answering a question about the state of industry in Russia, Mr. Coates declared that the output of the factories is rapidly reaching pre-war level, and in many cases has exceeded it.

"I spent some hours on the docks, at Petrograd, the Black Sea, and the Caspian, and I can say unhesitatingly that they are now in good working order. Dockers at work told me that the docks are more efficiently managed than in pre-war days, and capable of berthing steamers of a deeper draft than in 1914."

"There is a maximum eight-hour day throughout Russia, and in dangerous trades the maximum is six hours. Each factory has its own country home, in which every worker, from the manager or commissar to the labourer, or chad-woman, can spend a month's holiday (with full pay) at a very small charge."

### Never Molested.

His journey covered many hundred miles, and he visited Petrograd, Moscow and Batum, Kharkoff and Post-off-on-Don. During his journey, which took him through the northern Caucasus Mountains and along the shores of the Caspian Sea, he was quite unarmed and without even the protection of a walking stick.

"I was never in the slightest degree molested," said Mr. Coates. "I used to walk the streets of the towns often between the hours of 11 p.m. and 2 a.m. without being interfered with in any way."

ADVERTISE IN THE 'ADVOCATE'

## Labor Day Message:

An Interpretation of the Policy of Labor

By SAMUEL GOMPERS

President of the American Federation of Labor

Labor day is a double celebration. It records Labor's achievements in securing fundamental right. It also expresses Labor's determination to maintain Labor's policy in every field of human endeavour. For this reason, Labor Day, as a great holiday, has a deep significance for the public.

Our fathers fought and bled in defence of the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Governments were established to protect these rights. Labor's policy stands for their practical realization for every citizen.

Labor's policy expresses the material and spiritual aspirations of the masses. Therefore, Labor's policy becomes the policy of the nation in its search for political and economic stability and prosperity.

Labor's policy is significant for its conception of life liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It envisions a life not limited by the mere necessity of physical existence. It demands a living standard much higher than is contained in "cost-of-living" wages.

It insists that Labor shall have an equitable share of the wealth in which Labor's own life energies are the essential elements. Labor's policy demands a life unblemished with constant worries over threatened economic insecurity in a country overflowing with actual and potential wealth.

Labor's policy stands for liberty in the broadest meaning of the term.

Political liberty—liberty to determine freely our political relations and institutions by the sovereignty of the ballot under democratic representative government. Industrial liberty—liberty to negotiate industrial relations without compulsion from any source.

Liberty to strike: for the bedrock of industrial liberty is the right to quit work. The rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness become academic mouthings when the right to quit work is impaired.

Labor's policy expresses Labor's faith in our workers. Faith in their ability to demonstrate what within the fields of representative political and industrial democracy organized Labor is the advance guard of the masses, driving its way straight ahead of Labor's objective, and striking down the barriers of reaction, greed and tyranny wherever found and by whomsoever planted.

Proud of its achievements, firm in its determination, sure of its success, Labor celebrates Labor Day, 1923, with a joy and confidence and earnestly invites all those who have faith in democratic institutions to join in the celebration.

### Prominent in New York Politics



Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, who has been spoken of as "the Colonel House of the Smith Administration." Mrs. Moskowitz's political activities have made her known in every section of the State. She has been, and still is, a potent factor in social uplift work. Before her marriage to Dr. Henry Moskowitz in 1914, she was Mrs. Charles H. Israel, wife of a successful architect, much interested in social service. Since the "Smith for President" boom her name has assumed additional national importance.

### Criticism

Do not expect to escape criticism. If you should go to dwell in the midst of a desert or to take up your abode on the top of a lonely mountain, some one would follow and pass judgment on the shape of your hat or the shape of your conduct. So try to accept honest criticism when it is given you openly, face to face; but scorn with silent derision the cowardly thing that crawls up over the wall and tries to bite you in the back.

—A. H. R.

### MAN LOST FOOT, BUT NONE

FIND "LABRADOR GOLD"

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., August 31.—(Associated Press.)—The final chapter of the Labrador gold rush ended yesterday when the Government steamer Watchful dropped anchor in the harbor after her two months' trip to the supposed gold-fields. The ship, commanded by Captain George Bragg, left here on June 10 and arrived at her destination on the 22nd, anchoring about 1½ miles from the shore near Big Brook.

The police erected their head-

quarters ashore, and all arrangements were made for the anticipated gold rush, but it was a month later before the first prospectors arrived. Altogether not more than fifty visited the coast. The Watchful left St. John's Bay Saturday evening.

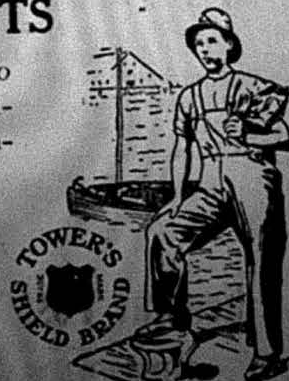
H. Snelgrove, wireless operator on the Watchful, sustained injuries that necessitated the amputation of his right foot. A gun handled by one of the engineers exploded and lacerated Snelgrove's ankle.

ADVERTISE IN THE 'ADVOCATE'

## ATTENTION, FISHERMEN! TOWER'S WATERPROOF OILED SUITS

are made for you—the men who need the best in waterproof clothing. They are sized big for comfort and strong at every point.

**TOWER'S**  
FISH BRAND  
A. J. TOWER CO.  
BOSTON, MASS.  
PETERS & SONS, ST. JOHN'S,  
Agents



## Public Notice

Every person liable to Income Tax shall, on or before the thirtieth day of April in each year, without any notice or demand, and any person, whether liable to taxation hereunder or not, upon receipt of a notice or demand in writing from the Commissioner of Taxation, deliver to the Minister a return on oath of his total income during the last preceeding year.

All persons to whom Forms have been sent, and who have failed to make return as demanded, are now given final notice, that unless their returns are sent in on or before September 15th inst. proceedings will be taken to have the penalty as provided by the Act enforced.

Every person who is required to make a return under this Section, whether liable to taxation or not, and who fails to make such return within the time limited therefor, shall be subject on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars for each day during which the default continues.

**JOSEPH O'REILLY,**  
Assessor.

### His Hat In The Ring



Gov. Jonathan M. Davis, of Kansas, who has announced his candidacy for President on the Democratic party ticket. He is a "dirt farmer" on the style of the new Senator, Magnus Johnson, but differs somewhat in that he rejects the idea for special concessions to the farmer, believing he ought to work out his own salvation on business lines. All he insists in his idea is fair play to the agricultur-

## Farquhar Steamship Companies.

Passenger and Freight Service,  
NORTH SYDNEY TO ST. JOHN'S.  
Steel Steamship ..... S. S. "SABLE I."  
Leaves NORTH SYDNEY every Saturday.  
Leaves ST. JOHN'S every Tuesday at 10 a.m.

Farquhar Trading Co., Ltd., HARVEY & CO., LTD.  
Agents, Agents,  
NORTH SYDNEY. ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.

Farquhar Steamship Companies,  
HALIFAX, N.S.

## Mr. Outport Customer:

DON'T you remember the never fading dye, the enduring qualities were in the black and blue serges you got from us before the war? Yes, certainly! We can give you the same again. Our latest arrivals are guaranteed dyes and pure wool. Samples and style sheet, with measuring form, sent to your address.



**John Maunder**  
TAILOR and CLOTHIER

281 and 283 Duckworth Street, St. John's



## From The Masthead

By The Lookout.

"RESOLVED, That no picture be hung in schools which glorify war, or which tend to perpetuate feelings of prejudice or hatred against people of other countries."

So reads a noble resolution recently passed by the Parent-Teachers' Association, composed of delegates from twenty-eight societies in Vancouver, B.C.

Well might its spirit be emulated by every school in every country of the world.

If every church and every school in the civilized nations adopted that spirit, war would receive its knock-out blow.

Significant words were spoken six hundred years ago by Tommaso Campanella, the Italian philosopher. Read them:

THE PEOPLE

The people is a beast of muddier brain than knows not its own strength, and therefore stands

Loaded with wood and stone; the powerless hands

Of mere child guide it with bit and rein;

One kick would be enough to break the chain,

But the beast fears, and what the child demands

It does; nor its one terror understands,

Confused and stupefied by hughen's vain.

Most wonderful! With its own hand it ties

And gags itself—gives itself death and war

For pense doled out by kings from its own store.

It owns all things between earth and heaven;

But this it knows not; and if one arise

To tell the truth, it kills him unfor-

given.

Warm praise for the British Labor Party comes from no less a person than Lord Loreburn:

"Nothing can be more encouraging than the resolute attitude which has been taken up by the spokesmen of Labor. Let the electors take up the same attitude, a refusal to tolerate more war, because of the stupidity of our rulers, and we may take our stand as leaders of the new crusade against the wickedness and folly of war."

The assertion that the Labor men are incompetent to form a Ministry is simply absurd, Ramsay MacDonald, Snowden, Ponsonby and Morel would conduct business with more stability and common sense than any four of our present Ministers."

That is the sort of thing that is happening throughout Great Britain—sick and weary of the old-line politicians, the people are turning to the Labor Party. The next election will place the British labor party in power.

Dr. Macnamara, Minister of Labor in the Lloyd George government, and by no means a sympathizer with Labor, said:

"Unless a considerable change comes over the course of politics in this country (Great Britain) a Socialist government will come into power after the next General Election, when ever it comes."

Wise words are spoken by Dr. Alfred Glascock, prominent American physician. The subject is food and eating:

"America is rapidly becoming a nation of food drunkards. We are dead

on our feet. Overeating is the greatest cause of disease. The pendulous abdomen, U neck, stooped shoulders and dabbant slouch seen in most men, women and children are the result of overeating. Sedentary people should live on milk, eggs, fruit and vegetable. They contain all the necessary elements and will not overtax the digestion or energy of the body. The common diet of bread, meat and potatoes, topped off with sweets, is rank poison to the average sedentary person. These foods are too heavy and concentrated, are hard to digest, and clog the system. Unless there is a let up in the use of sugary foods the manufacturers of false teeth are booked for a record business."

What Dr. Glascock says applies to more countries than America.

### Junior Football

At St. George's Field to-night at 6.30 sharp them uch talked of game, Cadets vs. Holy Cross, will take place, and one of the best games for some time is promised. The Cadets have gone thus far without losing a point, and their supporters are confident they can uphold their record right through to the end. The Holy Cross lost one point when they drew with the Wesley, but they are determined to lose no more. The game thus promises to be most interesting, and as the championship depends largely on the result, no doubt a large attendance will see the clash.

Last night the St. Mary's and B.I.S. met on the Ayre Athletic Grounds in what was one of the best games for the season and resulted in a win for the Irish by a score of 1-0. The Irish played against the wind and sun in the first half, and although the St. Mary's pressed hard they failed to score. After changing over the play was general for about five minutes, when the B. I. S. managed to score the one and only goal for the game.

### C. H. E. Results

The Primary and Preliminary returns of the C.H.E. examination were distributed to the schools yesterday. The Intermediate examinations have not been reported on yet as, on account of the accident to the Prospero and the consequent delay in the examinations in a large number of northern centres, some of the books were not in the hands of the examiners in London till August 13th. This delay of the few papers kept the examiners from finishing the returns and they are expected in the city till the end of the present week, when they will be distributed.

The results up to date show:

In the Senior Associate Examination—24 sat for the examination; 4 passed with honours 6 per cent. and over; 12 passed with from 40 to 65 per cent. in the aggregate; 8 failed; 66 per cent. passed.

In the Junior Associate Examination—223 sat for the examination; 30 passed with honours, 55 per cent. and over of the aggregate; 82 passed with from 40 to 65 per cent.; 111 failed; 50 percentage of passes.

In the Preliminary Examination—1854 sat for examination; 106 passed with Honours 65 per cent. and over of the aggregate; 881 passed with from 40 to 65 per cent. of the aggregate; 869 failed; 53 percentage of passes.

In the Primary Examination—1733 took the examination; 1253 passed the examination; 480 per cent. and over the aggregate; 485 failed; 72 percentage of passes.

List of passes will be furnished as soon as they can be prepared.

A. WILSON,  
Secretary, C.H.E.

The tern schooner Isobel Moore, sailed for St. Anthony from A. E. Hickman's with supplies yesterday. The vessel will load fish at St. Anthony for market.

IF YOU HAD TROUBLE WITH AN INFERIOR FLOUR LAST YEAR, FOR THE SAKE OF A FEW CENTS MORE DON'T MAKE THE SAME MISTAKE THIS.

It Pays You to Insist On

**WINDSOR PATENT**  
"Canada's Best Flour"

### PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mews were passengers by yesterday's express en route to Canada.

Mr. R. E. Innes left by yesterday's express for New York on a short business trip. He will return by the next Rosalind.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Reid and party left by yesterday's express en route to Quebec, where they take passage for England by the Empress of France, due to sail on Tuesday next.

Mr. H. S. McCartney, the Chicago lawyer, who was seriously ill for some weeks at the Crosbie, was well enough to start for home, accompanied by his wife, on the Manoa. Before leaving, he sent a beautiful bouquet of flowers to the Portuguese sailors who are ill at the General Hospital. The sailors were delighted with the gift, and want to publicly thank their generous donor for his thoughtful act.

### Ten Days Unconscious

Michael Fewer, the man who was assaulted at Chapel's Cove a week ago, Monday, was still unconscious at the General Hospital this morning.

It is now ten days since he became unconscious, and it is feared that he cannot live. His assailant is being held without bail.

Mr. F. A. Kennedy, the popular young druggist of Duckworth Street received a telegram from Halifax today in which it was stated that Ron O'Toole is among those slated for first place in the 5-mile run. Fred is always ready and willing to slip over a greenback on sporting issues, and is well up on sporting events in Halifax. Watch how Fred is betting, and you will have a chance to make a few honest smackers on Saturday's events—or lose 'em.

### Grove Hill Bulletin

**CUT FLOWERS**  
Crysothemum, 50c. to \$3.00 doz.  
Carnations . . . \$2.00 doz.  
Narcissus . . . \$2.20 doz.  
Calendula . . . 50c. doz.  
Calendula . . . 50c. doz.  
**POT FLOWERS**  
Cyclamen . . . \$1.75 up  
Primula . . . \$1.00 each  
Geraniums . . . 50c. up  
Azaleas . . . \$5.00  
Ferns . . . 75c. up  
Tel 2470. P. O. Box 729.  
Inspection Invited.

J. G. McNEIL

### LOCAL ITEMS

The owner of a small parcel lost on Duckworth St. yesterday can have same by calling at this office and proving property.

The outgoing express was on time at all stations, and is due at Port aux Basques at the usual hour.

The League Football championship cup, won by the Cadets, and the Higgins-Hunt trophy for the Junior League, are now on exhibition at the store of Mark Chaplin, the Tailor. They were imported by Mr. W. J. Clouston, and arrived by the last mail from England.

### Ye Olden Days

Sept. 11, 1855: Fifty mile walking match in Parade Rink go-as-you-please. The principal contestants were R. Stephenson, John Stapleton and R.H. Collins—the last named won the race. Admiral Erskine, Sir J. Branston and the Earl of Westmeath, French Shore delegates, arrived here in 1898.

Sept. 12, 1805: Gov. Gower ordered the merchants to post in a conspicuous place in their stores, prices of fish, oil and goods, as early as August 15th.

Steamer Austria, bound from Hamburg to New York, burnt at sea, of the 600 on board, 553 lost their lives, 1858.

On this date 1883, Governor Maxse's remains were conveyed on board the steamer Carpathian.

The steamer Ariel, Capt Soppway, lost at Red Bay, Straits of Bell Isle, Sept. 12th, 1875.

Heavy gale on Labrador; twenty-five vessels and fifteen thousand quintals of fish lost, 1876.

Commander Curzon Howe and officers presented City Club with a Fitzroy barometer, 1895.

W. P. Munn died at Hr. Grace, 1882.

On Sept. 12th, 1899 wireless telegraphy was first exhibited here by Mr. Bowden. The late M.A. Devine, Editor of the Trade Review, wrote the first message: "God Save the Queen."

### Tie-Cup Series

The B. I. S. defeated the C. L. B. in last evening's game of the Tie Cup series, which attracted a small attendance of fans. The Irish lads had several changes in their line-up as three of their junior team were transferred, while Fred Brien once more put in an appearance.

The B. I. S. did all their scoring in the 1st half, Harry Phelan being responsible for all three.

In the second half no scoring resulted, though both teams lost several good openings.

The next game of the Tie-Cup series will be played to-morrow evening between the C. E. I. and Saints.

### Is Safe at Kobe

Mr. Bertram Payn, brother of Mr. T. V. Payn, secretary of the Board of Trade, is now at Kobe, Japan, and his many friends here were much concerned over his safety in the recent terrible earthquake which caused such a tremendous loss of life.

Mr. Payn, however, is safe, as messages have been received from him. He is engineer on the S.S. Esther Dollar, which runs regularly from the Pacific coast to Japan, calling at the various ports, including Yokohama, and according to messages received, the Esther Dollar is now in Kobe, and has been placed at the disposal of refugees who are arriving at that port.

We are always prepared to supply Bill Heads, Letter Heads and Envelopes at short notice. Union Publishing Company, Ltd.

### WEDDING BELLS

#### TAYLOR-ADAMS

The marriage took place on Saturday afternoon, at Topsail, of Miss Elsie Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Taylor, to Mr. George Adams, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Adams (all of this city). Rev. Mr. Nurse, officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a travelling suit of Fawn, and hat of black and royal blue; the bridal bouquet being stock, asters and maidenhair fern. The bridesmaids were Miss Taylor, sister of the bride, and Miss Adams, sister of the groom, who wore dresses of robin's egg blue marionette crepe and rose satin, respectively and carried bouquets of pink and white asters and stock. The groom was supported by the bride's brother, Mr. Bert Taylor. At the conclusion of the marriage ceremony the party motored to Donovan's where a reception was held. The toasts were given and replied to by Hon. John Davey, Mr. V. Thompson, the Groom, the Best man, Mr. H. J. Taylor, father of the bride, Mr. Geo. Adams, sr., father of the groom and others, the speech making closing with the singing of the National Anthem. The bride and groom left Donovan's by the evening train, for Carbonear where a motor car awaited to convey them to Heart's Content, where they will spend the honeymoon, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Eric Stentafor, sister of the groom. The wedding presents were numerous, which speaks eloquently of the esteem in which the contracting parties are held. The groom has been a member of the office staff of Bowring Bros., Ltd., both before going overseas and since demobilization. We wish the young couple a happy and prosperous voyage o'er the sea of matrimony.

#### DEE-DEVEREAUX

In the presence of a large gathering of friends, Miss Alice M. Dee, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dee, and Mr. Frank J. Devereaux, son of Mr. Edward Devereaux, were united in the bonds of matrimony at the Oratory of the Sacred Heart, Mercy Convent, last evening at 7.30 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. J. Dee, brother of the bride assisted by the Rev. Dr. Carter. The bride was attired in a dress of ivory satin with pearl trimmings. She wore a tulle veil, with wreath of orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of white carnations and maidenhair fern, and was given away by her father. She was attended by Miss Isabelle Callahan, and Miss Mary Bates, the former wearing a crepe dress of Alice blue, with black picture hat, and the latter a dress of henna canton crepe, with black Gainsborough hat. Both also carried beautiful bouquets. The groom was supported by Mr. G. W. Foley of the Commercial Cable Company's staff. After the ceremony the wedding party motored to Smithville where the reception was held. After the wedding supper, the health of the bride was proposed by Rev. Dr. Carter, and responded to by the groom. Mr. George F. Kearney proposed the health of the parents of the contracting parties, to which Mr. J. H. Dee replied. The toast of the bridesmaids was proposed by the groom and responded by the best man. After the reception dancing was indulged in, and a most enjoyable time was spent. Vocal selections were rendered by Mrs. Gomez, Rev. Dr. Carter and Mr. E. Hagen. The groom's present to the bride was a diamond ring, and to the bridesmaids, jade rings. A short honeymoon will be spent at Donovan's and by the Rosalind on September 20th, Mr. and Mrs. Devereaux will leave for Puta Allegre, Cuba where they will make their future home, taking with them the best wishes of their many friends.

The Danish schooner Start, 35 days from Ponce, France, has arrived in ballast.

### Chocolate Coconut Cakes

—each being two tins of luscious and tender "sweetness, serving as a food as well as a pleasure—are confections which satisfy particular palates. Drake's Coconut Cakes are on sale by all grocery and delicatessen stores. They are fresh from the Brooklyn bakery and are sold by the dozen or hundred



### SHIPPING NOTES

The H. M. S. Calcutta sailed last evening for Portsmouth.

The Sachem sails from Liverpool to-morrow for this port.

The Digby left Halifax at 10 o'clock last night for St. John's.

The s.s. Tress, from Barry, 12 days, coal-laden, arrived last evening to Bowring Bros.

The motor vessel P. P. Union is now here loading general cargo for points on the west coast.

The Sunset Glow, Capt. Dean, sailed from Harvey & Co. yesterday for Belleoram, taking part cargo of general supplies. The Sunset Glow will load fish for Europe.

Mr. Jabez LeGrow, of Broad Cove, Bay de Verde, is in town for a short vacation.

### PUBLIC NOTICE

#### PLUMBING WORK INSANE ASYLUM

The time for receipt of Tenders for installation of LAVATORIES, PIPING AND CONNECTIONS IN THE "OLD" MALE AND FEMALE WARDS of the ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE is extended until noon on Saturday, the 15th day of September instant.

A. W. PICCOTT,  
Minister of Public Works,  
Dept. of Public Works,  
St. John's, Nf.,  
11th September, 1923.



### General Post Office

#### BRITISH MAILS

Mails per S. S. Digby for Great Britain and European Countries, will be closed at G. P. O. on Friday evening, 14th inst., at 6 o'clock.

M. E. HAWCO,  
Min. Posts & Telegraphs.

### PUBLIC NOTICE

#### TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders will be received at the office of the Department of Public Works until twelve o'clock noon of Thursday, the 13th day of September instant, from competent parties for repairs and various improvements to the Kenmount Road leading from Thorburn Road to the Topsail Road, a distance of four and one half miles.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at this office during office hours.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, and the words "Tender for Repairs Kenmount Road" to be written also across the face of the envelope.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. W. PICCOTT,  
Minister of Public Works

Dept. of Public Works,  
10th September, 1923.  
sept11.21



### ST. JOHN'S Municipal Council NOTICE RE TAXES

Discount of Ten Per Cent. on City Taxes for the Current Half Year will only be given provided payment is made at the City Council Office on or before September 15th.

J. J. MAHONY,  
City Clerk.  
City Hall, Sept. 8th, 1923.  
sept10.11.13.14

### WANTED

To rent by family of two, dwelling house in good locality; modern conveniences. Apply "A" this office. aug27.11

For all Aches & Pains use



### STAFFORD'S LINIMENT.

STAFFORD'S LINIMENT can be used for all muscle troubles such as Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Strains, Swollen Joints, etc., and in nearly all cases will cure.

It can also be used for Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, and will give great relief.

Try a bottle if you need a good reliable Liniment and we are sure you will get results.

FOR SALE AT ALL GENERAL STORES.

Manufactured by

**DR. STAFFORD & SON,**

Wholesale Chemists & Druggists.  
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Incl.ed.177

## Newfoundland Government Railway.

### FREIGHT NOTICE

#### LABRADOR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Freight for the above route, for all ports of call as far north as Turnavick, will be accepted at the Dock Shed to-day, Tuesday, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and to-morrow, Wednesday, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

## Newfoundland Government Railway.